JULY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3084.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1789.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

THURSDAY, *March* 19, 1789. A. M.

The bill, entituled "An Act for erecting the town of Eaſton, "in the county of Northampton, into a borough, and for other "purpoſes therein mentioned," was read the ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be tranſcribed for a third reading, and forthwith publiſhed for conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for erecting the town of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, into a borough, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS the inhabitants of the town of Eaſton have repreſented, by their petition to the Aſſembly, that the ſaid town is advantageouſly ſituated on the conflux of the river Delaware and Lehigh, and is greatly improving and increaſing in the number of buildings and inhabitants, and that the courts of juſtice for the county are held there; and for theſe reaſons have praved, that the ſaid town may be erected into a borough:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the ſaid town of Eaſton, out-lots and commons thereunto belonging, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby erected into a borough, which ſhall be called "The borough of Eaſton" for ever, the extent of which borough is and ſhall be compriſed within the following boundaries, to wit; beginning at a black oak on the weſt bank of the river Delaware, being a corner of land of Andrew Kroup; running thence weſt five hundred and ſixty three perches to a poſt, in a line of George Meſſinger's land; thence by the line of land late of Barnett Walter and others ſouth, four hundred and fifty three perches, to a birch on the north weſt bank of Lehigh river; thence down the ſame river, by the ſeveral courſes thereof, to the mouth thereof; and thence up the river Delaware, by the ſeveral courſes thereof, croſſing the mouth of Buſhkill creek, to the place of beginning.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That be, and they are hereby appointed the preſent burgeſſes; and the ſaid ſhall be called the Chief Burgeſs within the ſame borough; and to be High Conſtable, and to be Town Clerk; to continue Burgeſſes, High Conſtable and Town Clerk until the firſt Monday in the month of May in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and from thence until others ſhall be duly elected and qualified in their place, as herein after is directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid burgeſſes, freeholders and inhabitants within the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, for ever hereafter, ſhall be one body corporate and politic in deed and name; and by the name of "The burgeſſes and inhabitants of the borough of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton," one body corporate and politic in deed and in name, are hereby fully created, conſtituted and confirmed; and by the ſame name of "The burgeſſes and inhabitants of the borough of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton," ſhall have a perpetual ſucceſſion; and they and their ſucceſſors, by the name of" The burgeſſes and inhabitants of the borough of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton," ſhall at all times hereafter be perſons able and capable in law to have, get, receive and poſſeſs lands, tenements, rents, liberties, juriſdictions, franchiſes and hereditaments, to them and their ſucceſſors, in fee ſimple, or for term of life, lives, years or otherwiſe, and alſo goods and chattels, and other things of what nature or kind ſoever; and alſo to give, grant, lett, ſell and aſſign the ſame lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels, and to do and execute all other things about the ſame, by the name aforeſaid: And they ſhall for ever hereafter be perſons able and capable in law to ſue and be ſued, plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered unto, defend and be defended, in all or any of the courts within this commonwealth, or other places, and before any Judges, Juſtices, or other perſons within this commonwealth, in all manner of actions, ſuits, complaints, pleas, cauſes and matters whatſoever; and that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid burgeſſes and inhabitants of Eaſton aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, for ever hereafter, to have and uſe one common ſeal, for the ſealing of all buſineſs whatever touching the ſaid corporation, and the ſame from time to time, at their will, to change and alter.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Burgeſſes, Conſtable and Freeholders, together with ſuch inhabitants, houſe-keepers within the ſaid borough, as ſhall have reſided therein at leaſt for the ſpace of one year next preceding any ſuch election as is herein after directed, on the firſt Monday in the Month of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and in every year hereafter, publicly to meet at the Court-Houſe within the ſaid borough, and then and there to elect and chooſe, by ballot, three able men of the inhabitants of the ſaid borough to be Burgeſſes, one to be Conſtable, and one to be Town-Clerk of the ſaid borough; which election ſhall be taken by the High-Conſtable of the year preceding, and of which election the ſaid High-Conſtable ſhall give at leaſt ten days public notice, by advertiſements fixed up in at leaſt ſix of the moſt public places within the ſaid borough; and the names of the perſons ſo elected ſhall be certified under his ſeal to the Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council for the time being, within fifteen days next after ſuch election; and the Burgeſs who ſhall have the majority of votes ſhall be called the Chief Burgeſs of the ſaid borough; but in caſe no one of the perſons ſo elected ſhall have a majority of votes, then the ſame ſhall be decided by lot between thoſe who are equal and higheſt in votes, which lot ſhall be taken by the High-Conſtable, and certified as aforeſaid; which ſaid Burgeſſes, Conſtable and Town-Clerk, ſo elected, ſhall be and continue the Burgeſſes, Conſtable and Town-Clerk of the ſaid borough until the next day of election, and until others ſhall be elected and qualified in their ſtead, as herein is directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Burgeſſes for the time being ſhall be and are hereby empowered and authorized to be conſervators of the peace within the ſaid borough; and ſhall have power, by themſelves and upon their own view, or in other lawful manner, to remove all nuiſances and encroachments on the ſtreets, lanes, alleys and highways within the ſaid borough, as they ſhall ſee occaſion; with power alſo to arreſt, impriſon and puniſh rioters and other breakers of the peace or good behaviour, award proceſs, bind to the peace or behaviour, commit to priſon, and to make kalendars of the priſoners by them committed, and the ſame to return, together with ſuch recognizances and examinations as ſhall be by them taken, to the next court of Quarter Seſſions of the county of Northampton, there to be proceeded upon as occaſion may require; and to do all and ſingular other matters and things, within the ſaid borough, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purpoſes, as Juſtices of the Peace in their reſpective counties can or may lawfully do.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That before any of the ſaid Burgeſſes, Conſtable, Town-Clerk or other officers, ſhall take upon them their reſpective offices, they ſhall take and ſubſcribe ſuch oath or affirmation of allegiance and fidelity, as by the laws of this commonwealth are or ſhall be in ſuch caſes provided, together with an oath or affirmation for the due execution of their reſpective offices: And every Chief Burgeſs, ſo elected and appointed from year to year as aforeſaid, ſhall, within two weeks immediately after his election, take the oaths or affirmations aforeſaid, before a Juſtice of the Peace of the county aforeſaid, unleſs diſabled by ſickneſs or other reaſonable cauſe; and the Chief Burgeſs, having qualified himſelf in manner aforeſaid, ſhall enter upon his office: And the other Burgeſſes, Conſtable, Town-Clerk and other officers ſhall and may qualify themſelves for their reſpective offices, by taking and ſubſcribing the oaths or affirmations aforeſaid before the ſaid Chief Burgeſs, or before one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid county, who are hereby authorized and empowered to adminiſter the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Burgeſſes, Freeholders and inhabitants, houſekeepers aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, to have, hold and keep, within the ſaid borough, two Markets in each week, that is to ſay; one market on Wedneſday, and one market on Saturday, in every week of the year for ever, in the great ſquare or other convenient place in the ſaid borough; and two fairs in the year, the firſt to begin on the fourth Tueſday of April, and the other of ſaid fairs to begin on the fourth Tueſday of October, in every year, each fair to continue two days; together with free liberties, cuſtoms, profits and emoluments, to the ſaid markets and fairs belonging, and in any wiſe appertaining, for ever; and that there ſhall be a clerk of the market of the ſaid borough, who ſhall have the aſſize of bread, wine, beer, wood, hay, and all other proviſions brought for the uſe of the inhabitants, and who ſhall and may perform all things belonging to the office of a clerk of the market within the ſaid borough; which ſaid clerk of the market ſhall be nominated, and from time to time appointed by the Burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, or any two of them, whereof the Cheif Burgeſs to be one, and ſhall be removable by them, as they ſhall find neceſſary: And that ſhall be the preſent clerk of the market of the ſaid borough.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any of the inhabitants of the ſaid borough ſhall hereafter be elected to the office of Burgeſs or Conſtable, and, having notice of his or their election, ſhall refuſe to undertake and execute that office to which he is choſen, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Burgeſſes then acting to impoſe ſuch moderate fines on the perſon or perſons ſo refuſing, as to them ſhall ſeem meet; ſo always, that the fine impoſed on a Burgeſs elect do not exceed ten pounds, and the fine on a High Conſtable elect do not exceed the ſum of five pounds; to be levied by warrant under the hands and ſeals of the Burgeſſes who ſhall impoſe the ſaid fine or fines, or by any other lawful ways or means whatſoever, for the uſe of the ſaid corporation; and in any ſuch caſe the ſaid acting Burgeſſes ſhall iſſue their proceſs, directed to the High Conſtable, requiring him to hold an election for the choice of ſome other fit perſon or perſons, in the ſtead of ſuch who ſhall ſo refuſe.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Burgeſſes, freeholders and inhabitants, houſe-keepers aforeſaid, of the ſaid borough to aſſemble in town meeting as often as occaſion may require, at which meetings they may make ſuch ordinances and rules, not repugnant to or inconſiſtent with the laws of this commonwealth, as to the greateſt part of the inhabitants aſſembled as aforeſaid ſhall ſeem neceſſary and convenient for the good government of the ſaid borough, and the ſame to revoke, alter and make anew, as occaſion ſhall require; which rules and ordinances, ſo made as aforeſaid, the ſaid Burgeſſes and High-Conſtable ſhall execute and enforce; and at ſuch town meetings to impoſe ſuch mulcts and amercements upon the breakers of the ſaid ordinances, as to the makers thereof ſhall be thought reaſonable, to be levied by warrant under the hand and ſeal of one of the Burgeſſes, or in other lawful manner; and alſo at the ſaid meetings to mitigate the ſaid fines, or wholly to releaſe them, on the ſubmiſſion of the parties: Which ſaid town meetings ſhall be aſſembled by the Burgeſſes aforeſaid at their diſcretion, who ſhall require the High Conſtable of the ſaid borough to give at leaſt five days public notice of any ſuch intended town meeeting, by advertiſements fixed up in at leaſt ſix of the moſt public places within the ſaid borough, notifying the time and place, and, as far as is poſſible, the object of ſuch intended town meeting.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where any doubts ſhall ariſe touching this act, the ſame ſhall, in all courts of law and equity, be conſtrued and taken moſt favorably for the ſaid Corporation.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1789.

PROPOSALS

For printing by ſubſcription, on fine royal paper, in octavo, with a new and elegant letter, caſt on purpoſe by Caſlon,

A NEW WORK, ENTITULED

A Dictionary of the Arts;

Comprehending all that is *uſeful* both in the *liberal* and *mechanical* Arts: Illuſtrated by a great variety of beautiful *engravings*, accurately executed. To which, if neceſſary, will be added,

A SUPPLEMENT,

Including ſuch NEW DISCOVERIES and IMPROVEMENTS, as may happen to occur too late, in the progreſs of the work, for inſertion under their proper heads.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS work ſhall be publiſhed in numbers; every number to contain four ſheets, or ſixty-four pages, of letter-preſs, cloſely and beautifully printed;---price to ſubſcribers thirty-ſix ninetieth parts of a dollar. But as the plan is new, and much of the matter remaining for ſelection lies ſcattered among a very extenſive variety of books, &c. it cannot preciſely be aſcertained what number of ſheets will be requiſite to complete the work. It is meant to confine it, if poſſible, to four volumes, ſeverally comprizing between ſix and ſeven hundred pages, beſides plates: but the whole may be bound up in three, four, or more volumes, at the option of the ſubſcribers.

II. For the gratification of thoſe who may wiſh to have a *ſplendid* impreſſion of this American production, a few copies will be ſtruck off on fine vellum paper, and preſſed, ſo as to imitate the effect of a copper-plate. Theſe to be furniſhed at forty-five ninetieths of a dollar per number.

III. No money will be required in advance: but every number muſt be paid for on delivery

IV. Whenever names are obtained for ſix hundred copies, the work ſhall be put to preſs, and a number publiſhed monthly, ſtitched in blue paper, and embelliſhed with ſuch engravings as may be neceſſary for the elucidation of ſubjects.

V. Beſides the numerous and expenſive copper-plates that muſt neceſſarily appear in a work of this ſort, there ſhall be given with the concluding number, *gratis*, proper ſetts of title-pages, a dedication, preface, and liſt of ſubſcribers; together with an elegant frontiſpiece, aptly deſigned, and executed in a maſterly manner by an eminent artiſt in Europe. All the other plates will be engraved in the United States.

VI. Every ſubſcriber for twelve copies ſhall be entituled to a thirteenth *gratis*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the Printer, *Joſeph James*, in Philadelphia, by moſt of the principal Book-ſellers on the Continent, and by the Printers of this paper.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT muſt excite our ſurprize, on a review of the multifarious publications which have appeared in the Engliſh language, that, among them all, there is not a DICTIONARY *confined* to the ARTS!

Hitherto, it has been the invariable practice to blend the arts with the ſciences in dictionaries. Hence a numerous and uſeful body of men, the artificers, manufacturers and mechanics, have, in a manner, been ſhut out from the knowledge of things which immediately pertain to their ſeveral occupations; and the arts have, in conſequence, been checked in their progreſs and improvement: for, few of thoſe who are engaged in ſuch purſuits can find leiſure to ſtudy the ſciences; and ſtill fewer of them are poſſeſſed of the means to purchaſe, or the inclination to peruſe ſuch voluminous and expenſive works. It is ſurely impolitic, not to ſay unjuſt, to either withhold the knowledge of the one, or tax it with the purchaſe of the other.

In order to remove this difficulty, and ſupply, what appears to be ſo much wanted, a work which ſhall treat of the arts alone, in a conciſe, yet clear and comprehenſive manner, and which, being portable and cheap, might tend to diffuſe a more general knowledge of all that is uſeful in the liberal and mechanical arts---the PROPOSED DICTIONARY is reſpectfully offered to the PUBLIC. The plan of it is undoubtedly good; and as to the execution, the writers and compilers can only promiſe to beſtow on it every poſſible degree of attention. The pains they have already taken to collect and arrange materials, and the aſſiſtance which they hope to receive from many characters eminent in various lines of life, induce a belief, that they will not often be unprepared to encounter any difficulties which may occur in the proſecution of this arduous undertaking.

It will be neceſſary for the writers to conſult, examine, and compare a vaſt number of volumes; and whatever is valuable to their purpoſe---whether in the Cyclopædia, Encyclopædia Britannica, L'Encyclopédie Methodique, la Bibliotheque Phyſico-Economique, or in any other work of known merit----ſhall be carefully digeſted and introduced in this dictionary; together with ſuch additions as the writers may, themſelves, be enabled to make. Though brevity will command their peculiar attention throughout the work, yet they hope to convey it in a ſtyle ſufficiently plain and perſpicuous to the meaneſt capacity; for general utility is their leading motive. And to render this DICTIONARY the more extenſively uſeful, references to the moſt approved works, which treat of the arts, ſhall occaſionally be made under their proper heads; ſo that the reader may know where to look for the moſt ample information concerning his own, or any other particular art.

Beſides the aſſiſtance this work will derive from the labors of others, it will contain many uſeful improvements and diſcoveries, which have not yet appeared in print: and in this circumſtance, the dictionary now offered will excel. In England, where the artiſts are extremely tenacious of their profeſſional knowledge, writers have found it difficult, and often impracticable, to obtain the needful information; and hence, in general, the arts are either erroneouſly or ſuperficially deſcribed in Engliſh works.

Every artiſt who may find himſelf deficient in the knowledge of any particular ſecret reſpecting his vocation, is invited to ſtate it to the writers, by letter addreſſed to the printer, poſtpaid: they will take care to acknowledge it on the cover of the ſucceeding number, and endeavour to obviate any ſuch doubt or difficulty in its proper place.

Communications that might throw light upon any of the arts would be thankfully received and acknowledged. The ingenious mind would feel its own reward, in the pleaſing reflection of having thus contributed to enlarge the ſphere of uſeful knowledge, and to promote the eſſential intereſts of a new and riſing empire.

If, in the courſe of this publication, there ſhould appear any errors or omiſſions, the writers would eſteem it a particular favor to be informed of them, in order to remedy the defects in a ſupplement. Aware that their beſt endeavours muſt fall far ſhort of perfection, in the proſecution of ſo laborious and extenſive a work, they ſolicit the candour and indulgence of every deſcription of their fellow-citizens.

With reſpect to its manual execution, they can promiſe much. The whole impreſſion will be elegant; the copies on vellum paper ſplendid. They have directed a beautiful letter to be caſt for the purpoſe, calculated to get in a great deal of matter, without offending the eye of the reader; and the types will occaſionally be renewed, before they contract a worn appearance. Thus a proof will be ſhewn, that one art, in particular, has attained a high degree of perfection in America.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

FRIDAY, June 26, 1789.

The Houſe met this day purſuant to adjournment, but the committee of conference being aſſembled, and a great proportion of the members attending their deliberations, it was moved to adjourn till to-morrow, which accordingly took place.

SATURDAY, June 27, 1789.

The engroſſed bill to eſtabliſh an executive department, to be denominated the department of war, was read a third time, and paſſed the Houſe.

Mr. Boudinot, of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, on the ſubject of amendments to the Impoſt and tonnage bills, which amendments had been diſagreed to by the Houſe, reported, that the committees had held a conference, and had agreed to recommend an accommodation on ſome of the points in diſpute.

Reſpecting the impoſt bill, the following amendments were then taken into conſideration, and agreed to.

To reduce the duty on rum, of Jamaica proof, from 15 to 10 cents per gallon.

The diſcriminating clauſe, laying a leſs duty on rum imported from ſtates or kingdoms in treaty with the United States, to be ſtruck out; and the duty on all ſpirits, below Jamaica proof, reduced from 12 to 8 cents.

To reduce the duty on beer, ale, porter, or cyder, imported in caſks, from 8 to 5 cents.

To reduce the duty on beer, ale, porter, or cyder, imported in bottles, from 25 to 20 cents.

To reduce the duty on coal from 3 to 2 cents.

Reſpecting the tonnage bill, the following amendments were agreed to.

That inſtead of wholly excluding foreign ſhips from the coaſting trade, they might be employed in it under certain reſtrictions.

That all ſhips built within the United States, and afterwards the property of foreigners, ſhould not pay more than 30 cents per ton.

The Houſe then took up the next amendment of the Senate, to ſtrike out the diſcriminating clauſe. This gave riſe to ſome converſation, when, on the queſtion to ſtrike out the clauſe, the Houſe divided: Ayes 25, Nays 26. *Adjourned.*

MONDAY, June 29, 1789.

The committee, to whom was referred the bill to regulate the collection of the revenue, reported a new bill, which was read, and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing, that they had acceded to the amendments laſt propoſed by the Houſe to the bill laying an impoſt on goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported into the United States: The Secretary then delivered in the bill. [This bill has paſſed both Houſes.]

Mr. Parker introduced a petition from William Finney, of Virginia, which was read, and laid on the table.

Upon motion of Mr. Thatcher, it was voted that 100 copies of the collection bill be printed for the accommodation of the members.

Mr. Scott moved that the report of the committee upon the ſtate of the unappropriated lands ſhould now be taken up: This motion was ſeconded; but upon being put, paſſed in the negative.

In committee of the whole--

On the bill for eſtabliſhing the Treaſury department.

Several alterations and amendments were made to the bill, but the diſcuſſion was not finiſhed this day.

Mr. Burke gave notice, that he ſhould propoſe an additional clauſe, to prohibit any of the officers in this department from being, either directly or indirectly, concerned in trade or commerce. *Adjourned.*

TUESDAY, June 30, 1789.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing the Treaſury department: ſeveral amendments were propoſed to this bill, and adopted; among others,

That the Treaſurer ſhould, on the day of every ſeſſion of Congreſs, lay before the Houſe copies of all accounts ſettled with the Comptroller, alſo the ſtate of the Treaſury.

Bonds, to be given by the ſeveral officers, are to be depoſited in the Comptroller's-Office, and regiſtered in the office of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The diſcuſſion of this bill being finiſhed by the committee,

Mr. Burke introduced his additional clauſe, which provides that none of the officers in this department ſhall be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in trade or commerce, under loſs of their places, and other heavy penalties: This amendment occaſioned ſome converſation, when Mr. Burke withdrew it for the preſent. The committee then roſe, and the Chairman made his report. The Speaker having reſumed the Chair, the Houſe took up the bill as amended, and accepted the ſame, with ſome further alterations.

Mr. Schureman aſked leave of abſence till the beginning of next week, which was granted. The Houſe then adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1789.

The Houſe took up the report of the committee of the whole on the treaſury bill. Several amendments were moved and loſt.

Mr. Gerry moved to recommit the bill, which was negatived without a diviſion.

A clauſe was moved to be annexed to the bill, prohibiting the ſecretary and the other principal officers of the treaſury from being concerned in trade, in ſpeculations in public ſecurities, or in the purchaſe of public lands, during their continuance in office. After ſome converſation this motion was carried.

Mr. Madiſon brought forward a propoſition, providing that the under officers of the revenue who ſhould be proſecuted for neglecting to ſettle their accounts ſhould ſuffer both their own and the coſts of proſecution. This was oppoſed and loſt.

The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading this day.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, acquainting the Houſe, that the Senate adhered to their amendments to the tonnage bill, reſpecting the diſcrimination in favour of the ſhips belonging to the allies of the United States.

The queſtion for concurring with the Senate on the amendments to this bill produced an animated converſation.

It was urged by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Lawrence, and ſome others, that the Houſe had now the ultimatum of the Senate, determined on by a large majority. That the queſtion involved a dilemma; whether the Houſe would concur with the Senate in amendments which they had before rejected, but which ſecured an abundant diſcrimination between American and foreign ſhips, or would loſe this important bill, which would be ſo productive, ſo neceſſary to the regulation of trade, and to the juſt and equal balance of the whole impoſt ſyſtem. The dilemma was eaſily ſolved. The queſtion was, whether a ſmall good was to be preferred to a great one; whether the whole revenue ariſing from the American navigation ſhould be given up, for the ſake of exerciſing a fanciful predilection and preference of one foreign nation over another. It was calculated that the product of the tonnage would amount to 124,000 dollars. This was too ſerious an object to be neglected, even for a ſhort time, without ſome important compenſation; and eſpecially to be hazarded for the precarious hopes of any other meaſures being deviſed to embrace ſo deſirable a prize.

It was further contended, that it was improper for this Houſe, in which the policy of a diſcrimination had been determined, in the laſt inſtance, only by a majority of one, to perſevere in oppoſing ſo large and reſpectable a majority of the ſenate as had joined in diſapproving a diſcrimination. It was unreaſonable to force a large number of the ſenate to ſacrifice their principles to the opinion of a ſingle man.

It was contended on the other ſide by Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Vining and Mr. Page, that a concurrence with the ſenate, at this time, after three full and deliberate diſcuſſions and reſolutions of the Houſe in favor of this diſcrimination, and without a ſingle argument advanced to induce a change of ſentiment, was an inconſiſtent meaſure, and dangerous to the privileges of the Houſe. It would eſtabliſh, it was ſaid, the worſt of precedents---It would eſtabliſh a perpetual argument for the ſubmiſſion of the Repreſentatives to the Senate in any future differences.

The danger of loſing the bill, it was contended, was an argument that went to deſtroy the balance of the conſtitution; as it always might be urged, when the Senate choſe to perſevere in amending a bill contrary to the judgment of the Houſe, or of negativing any favourite meaſure of this body.

To give way unconditionally in an important matter, when no other reaſon was offered but the ultimate determination of the Senate, it was affirmed, was a humiliation unworthy of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and inconſiſtent with their dignity.

If it were a meaſure of conciliation, it was obſerved, much might be plead in its favour. But it bore none of the marks of a principle of accommodation, which was always underſtood to be a meeting of the parties on ſome middle line, by the mutual ſacrifice of particular principles or objects.

It was further urged, that it was not true that a further oppoſition would involve the neceſſity of loſing the bill.

It was to be hoped that it was not yet too late to deviſe ſome mode of accommodating the differences; or, if it was, yet if the bill were ſent back to the Senate, ſome conſiderations might induce them to recede, which, conſiſtently with the rules of parliamentary proceeding, they might do previous to a ſecond adherence.

On the queſtion of concurrence, the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Page, and the queſtion was carried by 31 againſt 19.

THURSDAY, July 2, 1789.

A letter from Baron de Steuben, Preſident of the New-York State Society of Cincinnati, addreſſed to the Speaker, was read, requeſting the honor of the Houſe's preſence at the celebration of the 4th of July.

The engroſſed bill for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department was read a third time, and the blank in the clauſe providing that the treaſurer ſhall give a bond with ſufficient ſureties for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for that of the officers under him, was filled up with 150,000 dollars: and the blank in the clauſe providing a penalty upon the ſecretary and other officers for being concerned in commerce, ſpeculations, &c. was filled up with 5000 dollars for the delinquency of the ſecretary, and 2000 dollars for that of the comptroller, regiſter, &c.

The bill was then paſſed by a large majority.

Mr. Gerry introduced a bill for eſtabliſhing light-houſes, and for authorizing the ſeveral ſtates to create and regulate pilots. Ordered to be taken up in a committee of the whole on Wedneſday next.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt; and the committee having made ſome progreſs, roſe, and the Houſe adjourned.

HARROWGATE.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, for paſt favors, and ſolicits a continuance of them.

At the inſtance of a number of his friends, he means to have a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with an ILLUMINATION, in imitation of the European *Vauxhall*, to commence on Monday, the 6th of July, at four o'clock, P. M. and conclude preciſely at nine. (If encouragement ſhould be given) it will be continued on every ſucceeding Monday, if the weather is favorable, if not, on the next fair day.

The rural ſituation and many natural beauties of Harrowgate are ſo well known, that a particular deſcription of them is deemed unneceſſary.

It is decorated with ſummer-houſes, arbours, ſeats, &c. and a large new houſe, conſiſting of a number of rooms for large and ſmall parties.

The Mineral Springs, Shower and Plunging Baths, are in the beſt order.

A good and plentiful Table, with Liquor of the beſt quality; Tea, Coffee, Fruit, &c. will be furniſhed on the ſhorteſt notice, and every exertion made to render the entertainment commodious, elegant and agreeable.

Any communication for improvements will be gratefully received and attended to, by the public's moſt obedient and very humble ſervant, GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. The ſubſcriber's light waggon will ſtart on every Monday during the ſeaſon, at four o'clock in the afternoon, from the houſe of Michael Hay, in Race-ſtreet. June 30.

CAUTION.

Lowhill township, Northampton county, June 8, 1789.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, in the year 1781, purchaſed of Martin Eillert the one moiety of an improvement, together with the appurtenances; moreover, that in year 1782 I have purchaſed of Joſeph Eillert the other moiety of ſaid improvement, in the ſame manner as he held it. The aforeſaid land is ſituate in Lowhill townſhip, Northampton county, and bounded at preſent with Jacob Bachman, John Creeklo, Paul Shoemaker, Peter Frautz, Jacob Dorver, David Kuntz and Philip Feuſtermaker. Whoever has any right or claim to the ſaid land muſt make it appear in ſix weeks from this date, before the ſubſcriber, or thoſe perſons who live at preſent on the ſaid land. So much for information from me,

CHRISTOPHER EILLERT.

Cheſter county, June 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 27th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the Manor of Springfield, in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, containing 309 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Samuel Muckelduff, Joſeph Darlington, and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Strong, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, June 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 31ſt day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Bradford, containing 90 acres, more or leſs; bounded by land of Abiah Taylor, Abraham Taylor and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Taylor, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

KINGSTON *(Jamaica)* June 6.

We learn that the French government has declared the ports of Jacomel, Jeremie and Aux-Cayes, in Hiſpaniola, free ports, from and after the firſt day of Auguſt next, for veſſels of all nations whatever to import gold and ſilver, ſlaves, all kinds of ſalt proviſions, timber, dying woods, mules, horſes, &c. which they may diſpoſe of in the utmoſt ſecurity, and in return they are allowed to export any article, the produce of that iſland, ſuch as indigo, cocoa, ſugar, taffia, coffee, cotton, &c. This ordinance is to continue in full force for the ſpace of five years.

Extract of a letter from Aux Cayes, dated May 26.

"We have the honor to inform you that this port has been made free for the importation, by veſſels of all nations, of negroes, ſalt proviſions, flour, and every other ſpecies of merchandize hitherto prohibited --and the exportation of the produce of the colony, cotton, coffee, indigo, &c. under no other reſtriction than paying the ſame duties as the ſubjects of France; this privilege commences the firſt day of Auguſt next, and is to continue in full force for the ſpace of five years. We congratulate you upon this appearance of union by commercial ties, &c."

NEWBERN, (N. C.) June 11.

By Captain Turner, who arrived laſt night from Hiſpaniola, we are informed, that the Governor and Intendant of that iſland have iſſued their proclamation, to continue, until the firſt day of October next, the permiſſion of importing flour and biſcuit, from foreign countries, into that colony.

BOSTON, June 26.

Yeſterday arrived in town, from Ireland, Meſſrs. Cox and Thompſon, where they were invited to inſpect the building a bridge acroſs the river Foyle, at Londonderry. Theſe artiſts were received in that city with every poſſible mark of joy---and witneſſed the moſt polite treatment during their reſidence there. They have purchaſed a ſhip, which they are now loading at Sheepſcut with timber---with which to carry into execution the deſign mentioned in the following paragraph.

Londonderry, March 31. The Bridge.---Meſſieurs Cox and Thompſon having made every neceſſary examination concerning the depth and bed of the river between the quays and where the ferry-boats ply, and having given it as their decided opinion, *That a wooden Bridge can be erected there*, on Thurſday laſt they preſented to the Corporation, in common council aſſembled, an eſtimate of the expence, which amounts to only 10,000l. British money.---The corporation, with a ſpirit and promptitude which ſhould ever endear them to their fellow citizens, unanimouſly reſolved to accept the eſtimate, and to complete the plan.

NEWPORT, (R. I) June 18.

Sketch of the proceedings of the General Aſſembly at their ſeſſions in this town the laſt week.

Wedneſday, An Act was paſſed laying an embargo on grain, to ceaſe the third Monday of Auguſt next, excepting on Indian corn, rye and meal, which are prohibited exportation until the 15th of October next: It was propoſed to leave this exception diſcretionary with the Governor, but a majority refuſed to veſt him with ſuch powers.

Thurſday, Agreeably to an order made at the laſt ſeſſion, the motion for calling a State Convention to conſider of the federal conſtitution was reſumed.---The inſtructions that had been given by ſome towns, and two memorials from private citizens on this ſubject, were read---As a preface to a candid diſcuſſion of this important queſtion, a member aroſe and gave a detail of our unhappy ſituation---the injuries that daily ariſe---and the ruin that would enſue to our commerce and the ſtate at large, by adhering to our paſt policy---On the other hand he clearly pointed out numerous real advantages that would reſult from an adoption of this meaſure, it would be a ſtep towards returning harmony; but no one aroſe on the oppoſite ſide---a ſilence enſued for ſome time, until the Speaker demanded if they were ready for a vote, when a member from Portſmouth (who was in the oppoſition) replied, that they were ready.---So indecent a mode of deciding upon queſtions in which the Houſe were divided, brought up a member in the minority, who attacked them upon their predetermined ſilence: Some of them were inſtructed by their towns to urge every reaſon againſt the calling a Convention, and yet the members from thoſe towns had offered none, but were ready to vote, without a deſire of hearing all that could be ſaid in ſupport of the motion, he muſt therefore preſume that they had no reaſons for objecting, if they had, they were aſhamed or too ignorant to make them known.----This attack arouſed the leading character of anti-fœderaliſm and a depreciated paper money; he talked about and about the conſtitution, without adducing a ſingle argument againſt it, or an obſervation to the point---the chief aim of this ſpeech ſeemed to be to keep alive and continue thoſe jealouſies, which he and his party had fomented in the agricultural intereſt againſt the mercantile; no other member on that ſide aroſe; the minority had only to ſtate the reaſons, and urge the neceſſity of an adoption of the motion, and ſubmit the queſtion, which was loſt by a majority of eleven.

Notwithſtanding the failure in this motion, the minority brought forward another for the repeal of the tender---they obſerved, that the paper had depreciated to 20 for 1, and that the whole of the ſtate debt was, by nominal payments and forfeitures, obliterated, and that the reaſons which were formerly offered againſt a repeal of that fraudulent law now ceaſed; but the motion was loſt by a majority of ſeven.

Friday, Was devoted to the hearing of private petitions----among the number of petitioners appeared his Excellency, praying for a new trial, in an action that had been brought and decided againſt him. The facts alledged in it not being ſupported by evidence, his Excellency's Counſel endeavoured to ſupply that defect by the dignity of the character of the Gubernatorial petitioner; but their honors did not think this ſufficient, they therefore refuſed to grant the prayer of it.

Saturday, A bill was preſented, to lay a temporary impoſt of 30 per centum, payable in the paper emiſſion, to ceaſe upon the taking place of the Congreſſional one---after ſome debate the bill was got rid of, by referring it to the next ſeſſions.

The invalids were allowed the paper, at 12 for 1, upon account.----The officers and waiters were paid their fees at this exchange.

The Aſſembly then adjourned without day.

HARTFORD, June 29.

By letters from the Southward we are well aſſured that Indian corn is only two ſhillings per buſhel in Virginia---and that all the veſſels we may ſend thither, for that article, cannot raiſe the price of it. The quantities ſhipped from thence to the New-England ſtates muſt ſpeadily affect the price here, and enable the pooreſt people to procure bread for their families.----A combination therefore of our wealthy farmers and traders will not be able to cauſe a famine.

NEW-YORK, July 1.

One of the moſt important topics of political converſation, at the preſent hour, is the refractory oppoſition of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland againſt joining the general government. In whatever light the ſubject is viewed, no reaſonable man can find any apology for ſuch obſtinacy and perverſeneſs. Perhaps no part of the United States is ſo illy ſituated to maintain a ſeparate independence. The hour is approaching when Congreſs will be under the neceſſity of ſome kind of interference; and though we entertain the moſt exalted ideas of the juſtice and moderation of that illuſtrious body, we ſtill believe they will not quietly ſuffer the revenue to be defeated by the iniquitous conduct of a ſtate, which they can ſo eaſily controul.

It is with pleaſure we inform our readers, that for ſeveral days paſt the buſineſs of Congreſs has progreſſed in ſuch a degree, that

several very important bills have arrived nearly to completion. The public expectation, which has been so long awake, will soon be gratified with the arrangements that are to put our government into respectable operation. When the various and complicated objects are examined, which were necessary to be brought into view, the liberal temper of our countrymen will readily acquiesce in the delays that have happened; and it must afford great satisfaction to all patriotic men, that the public impatience hath not manifested itself, considering the ardor of hopes they entertained of advantages from the origination of the executive departments. We indulge the pleasing anticipation, that the President may soon commence his appointments, and that our affairs will be put into a state of prosperity and dignity.

If men contemplated the advantage and happiness that resulted from industry, we should find that the public regulations would prevent idleness, by instituting modes of employment for citizens of all ages and descriptions. The establishment of such manufactures as can employ children, and infirm, aged people, will produce the greatest utility. It would snatch many a vicious youth from the paths of sedition, and make them useful and virtuous. Perhaps no circumstance marks so much the defective state of society in this country, as to behold such numbers of inhabitants unemployed, merely for the want of suitable objects about which they can be engaged. Humanity no less than patriotism calls for legislative attention, as well as for the efforts of monied men, to bring about a reformation in this respect, and to invent and adopt methods for giving employment and bread to the idle and indigent of every possible denomination.

Frequent allusions are made to the period, when the people of the United States shall realize the importance, dignity, and security of an independent nation: The prospect only of this event has excited more respectful ideas of the union, than all the partial, temporary regulating commercial systems of the individual states put together; and if we have magnanimity as a people, to carry into prompt execution those acts and regulations, which will receive the fiat of our National Legislature, we shall evince that we merit the station, to which, by the favor of Heaven, we are exalted.

To inspire the people with confidence in the new government, it seems necessary that those who are destined to administer it should discover this confidence in the first instance: This can be done in no way so effectually, as by a firm and decisive avowal of principles congenial to the spirit of the Constitution, and bringing those principles into view, by enacting laws which shall have a prompt, independent, and energetic operation.

If we may judge from their writings and their conduct, the French seem determined to regain a part, at least, of that liberty, which their forefathers enjoyed in so much plenitude as to be distinguished by the appellation of the Franks. There is a time when old fashions, even in politics, become new again!

The procession of the king of Great Britain on the 24th April, to St. Paul's Church, to return thanks for his recovery, was the most splendid exhibition ever beheld in London.

The most agreeable part of the late Procession in London was five thousand six hundred children, belonging to the Charity Schools.---A noble specimen of humanity and benevolence!

A Bill has passed the House of Commons to allow the importation of grain from the United States into Canada.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 8.

On Saturday forenoon an ORATION was delivered by the Reverend WILLIAM ROGERS, before the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, in Arch-street meeting-house; ---the President and Supreme Executive Council of this state---the officers of the militia of the city and liberties----the uniform companies of cavalry, artillery, and light infantry---and a large body of citizens were present.

The Oration appears to have had two things in view, viz. the commemoration of Liberty and Independence; and a modest confideration of the principles of the Society of the Cincinnati: The *Day*, the Speaker represented as the SABBATH OF OUR FREEDOM --The revolution (not less extraordinary in its consequences, than in the means by which it was produced) he spoke of as one of the greatest earthly blessings.

As far as we can recollect, he told us that reason suggested opposition to tyranny---and fortune led the way to Columbia's glory. The love of freedom, drawn into action by a just sense of injury, was the great characteristic of the revolt, which, quick as electric flame, spread from breast to breast throughout the continent.

The institution of the Society of the Cincinnati he represented as founded on a basis the most honorable, with views the most friendly, humane, and patriotic;---this was done by adverting to the origin of various orders which have been established in Europe, and drawing a very striking line between them and that society to which the glorious independence of America had given birth---even that independence which was felt, in some degree, in every part of the globe: for the rights of mankind, which heretofore were a theme of mere speculation, America had furnished a practical lesson to the world. Here the milder administration of government in France was introduced; and mention made of that spirit which had excited so universal a detestation of the African slave trade.

To follow the Speaker through the whole of his Oration is not our intention, even if it were in our power;--but the manner in which he introduced the Fœderal Government deserves particular notice---"Without tumult and without intrigue, under the impression of prudence and necessity, the united wisdom of the American empire has been employed in deliberating upon the best means of perpetuating the fruits of Freedom and Independence. The kingdoms of Europe have since seen, with wonder and applause, the voluntary and peaceable adoption of a system of government, the traits of which are *power* with *responsibility*, and *liberty* without *licentiousness*. That an event so extraordinary should have been thus speedily and happily accomplished, he ascribes, with all the glow of piety, to the interposition of that BEING, whose Throne is exalted in the highest Heavens.

We hope we shall be excused in thus descanting on a performance which has given much satisfaction, and made an abiding impression on our minds.

Towards the close of the Oration, Mr. Rogers, alluding to the Society of the Cincinnati, observed, If the experienced worth, the honor and wisdom of its members, can sanctify an institution, what is there wanting to complete its reputation? No form of association was ever necessary to blazon the merits of our ILLUSTRIOUS WASHINGTON, the admired President of these United States:---Whom God long preserve! In this short petition every tongue is ready to shout AMEN! The name of our lamented GREEN was mentioned, with those of the immortal GATES, LINCOLN, &c.

In the course of the Oration many things were enlarged upon, and due compliments paid to the virtues of a *host of Heroes*, who sacrificed their lives in the service of this country.

The whole was delightfully closed with a fervent wish that no one, on *this* anniversary, would prove himself unworthy the freedom he enjoys by a line of conduct incompatible with the *purest* pleasures---by any thing unbecoming the character of a man or of christians.

Time, and the room allotted to this article, prevent our enlarging; though we are sensible that to dwell longer on the subject would be no small gratification to our readers, especially to those who were not able to attend on the occasion. The Oration no doubt will be published; as the manner of its delivery and the sentiments it contained meet with universal applause.

Where we find, as in the instance before us, uncommon excellence, it would be ungenerous to with-hold the tribute of our warmest praise.

It is a very curious fact, that workmen should be invited from America to construct a bridge in the British European Dominions, which are considered as remarkable for their skill in mechanics. It should seem that those are egregiously mistaken, who have ventured to affirm that nature has *belittled* Man in America.

We learn that upwards of eighty New-England families have purchased farms in Northampton and Luzerne, in consequence of the liberality of the Honorable General Assembly, and the subscriptions of the landholders, in opening roads. Several parties of these purchasers are now clearing fields for sowing winter grain this fall. The introduction of those good people will give a fine internal market to our neighbouring farms, and to those of New-Jersey and New-York states, who live adjacent; for they all buy provisions when they go to view the lands, and when they begin their settlements. Great sums have been picked up by the farmers in Albany county from the New-England emigrants, who have passed by their doors.

From some late communications, it is now evident, that as much sugar may be made on the new lands in the states of New-York and Pennsylvania, as will supply the whole United States, and perhaps in a little while furnish an article of exportation. The profits of the manufactory of sugar, when made by private families, will be greater than when made by large works. A boiler, which will cost only sixteen shillings, will be the whole expence that will be necessary to carry on this business, and the sugar may be made at a season of the year when no other work can be done upon a farm. The price of it, when sent to Philadelphia, will be twice as high as the same quantity of wheat. The sugar trees may be made to yield their juice without being injured, and when they decay, fresh ones may easily be cultivated in the soil upon which they now grow. When we consider the value of sugar, its general and wholesome use in diet, and, above all, that it has hitherto been obtained at the price of the liberty and lives of our African brethren, we cannot help congratulating our fellow citizens upon the prospect of manufactories of that article being established among us, whereby immense sums of money will be saved to our country, and, what is more, our country freed from the guilt of encouraging the detestable traffic in human creatures.

Several hundred sugar kettles, we hear, are now making in New-Jersey, for the use of the New-England settlers on the Susquehanna and Delaware.

We learn, by the last accounts from Europe, that the war between the Turks, Swedes, Russians, &c. is likely to be renewed this campaign with redoubled vigor, and that in all human probability France and England will be involved in the bloody contest. An English fleet of 16 sail of the line, we are assured, is already preparing for the Baltic.

The Apollo, of Philadelphia, William Billings, master, was spoke with in lat. 44, 28, lon. 35, 30. nineteen days out, all well, bound to London.

Tuesday last arrived at Wilmington, Delaware, the brig Brothers, Captain Jefferies, in 45 days from Belfast, with 170 passengers, who informs, that in lat. 40. long. 53, 30. they fell in with part of a wreck, which he at the same time picked up, it being some square rigged vessel, fore top-mast, top-sail yard, and cap of the fore-mast, with all the shrouds, back-stays, halliards, chain plates, dead-eyes, &c. From the appearance, supposes her to be an European.

Extract of a letter from Ringwood (England) dated March 30, 1789.

"This day se'nnight, I was inspecting a patent mill for making blocks for shipping, and a flour mill adjoining to it, both belonging to the same proprietors. The works are large; and, what is singular, not a cog is fixed in any one of the wheels, which are all turned by rubbing one against the other, alias, by friction.

"We are apprehensive, that the rage of the belligerent powers on the continent will at length draw Great-Britain into a war; if so, it will be good policy in America to observe a strict neutrality, and succeed the Dutch in milking the cow.

"The prospect as to a future harvest, and the quantity of wheat that has been exported, induced parliament to prepare a bill to prevent exportation for a certain period, which will probably pass into an act, especially should the war be likely not only to continue but spread. Many Europeans, in different places, will certainly be fed this year with American wheat and flour, if you have enough and to spare. The average price of wheat, best, middling and the most inferior, at the Corn Exchange, London, was on the 21st ult. five shillings and nine-pence halfpenny sterling, per bushel, and has been rising since."

To the PRESIDENT *of the UNITED STATES.*

The ADDRESS of the *Ministers* and *Elders* of the *German Reformed Congregations* in the United States, at their General Meeting, held at Philadelphia the 10th Day of June, 1789.

SIR,

WHILST the infinite goodness of Almighty God, in his gracious providence over the people of the United States of America, calls for our sincerest and most cordial gratitude to him that ruleth supremely, and ordereth all things in Heaven and on earth in unerring wisdom and righteousness, the happy, the peaceable establishment of the new government, over which you deservedly preside, cannot fail but inspire our souls with new and the most lively emotions of adoration, praise and thanksgiving unto his holy Name.

As it is our most firm purpose to support in our persons a government founded in justice and equity, so it shall be our constant study to impress the minds of the people entrusted to our care, with a due sense of the necessity of uniting reverence to such a government, and obedience to its laws, with the duties and exercise of religion: thus we hope, by the blessing of God, to be in some measure instrumental in alleviating the burthen of that weighty and important charge to which you have been called by the unanimous voice of your fellow citizens, and which your love to your country has constrained you to take upon you.

Deeply possessed with a sense of the goodness of God in the appointment of your person to the highest station in the national government, we shall continue in our public worship, and all our devotions before the Throne of Grace, to pray that it may please God to bless you in your person, your family and your government, with all temporal and spiritual blessings, in Jesus Christ.

Signed, by Order of the Meeting,

WILLIAM HENDEL, p. t. Præses.
FREDERICK DELLIKER, p. t. Scriba.

To the MINISTERS and ELDERS of the GERMAN REFORMED CONGREGATIONS in the *United States.*

GENTLEMEN,

I AM happy in concurring with you in the sentimenes of gratitude and piety towards Almighty God, which are expressed with such fervency and devotion in your Address, and in believing that I shall always find in you, and the German Reformed Congregations in the United States, a conduct correspondent to such worthy and pious expressions.

At the same time, I return you my thanks for the manifestation of your firm purpose to support in your persons, a government founded in justice and equity; and for the promise, that it will be your constant study to impress the minds of the people entrusted to your care with a due sense of the necessity of uniting reverence to such a government, and obedience to its laws, with the duties and exercises of religion. Be assured, gentlemen, it is, by such conduct, very much in the power of the virtuous members of the community to alleviate the burthen of the important office which I have accepted; and to give me occasion to rejoice, in this world, for having followed therein the dictates of my conscience.

Be pleased also to except my acknowledgments for the interest you so kindly take in the prosperity of my person, family and administration. May your devotions before the Throne of Grace be prevalent, in calling down the Blessings of Heaven upon yourselves and your country.

G. WASHINGTON.

New York, June 27, 1789.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the *Society for Alleviating the miseries of Public Prisons* will be held, at the German School-house in Cherry-alley, on MONDAY EVENING, the 13th instant, at which the presence of the members is requested. J. SWANWICK, *Secretary.*

Bank of North-America,

JULY 1, 1789.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three and one half per cent. on the capital stock was declared for the last half year, and the same will be paid to the stockholders or their representatives at any time after the 10th instant.

Mustard and Chocolate *MANUFACTORY,*

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two shillings* per bushel *for good clean Mustard Seed*, and in proportion for smaller quantities, at the store of the deceased, now of the subscriber, on the south side of Market street, about half way between Front and Second-streets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1789.

On the 15th day of July, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, in Second-street, at 12 o'clock, will be exposed to Public Sale, by the Administratrix of Joseph Pemberton, deceased, pursuant to an Order of the Orphan's Court,

A VERY valuable Lot of Ground, on the east side of Water-street, near Chesnut-street, in front on Water-street 23 feet, and extending into the river Delaware; bounded northward by Mary Pemberton, and southward by James Pemberton's lots; on which is erected a large brick Store fronting on Water-street 16 feet, and 45 feet in depth: also, two good brick Stores, two stories high, extending to the wharff---This lot and the lot northward have the privilege of a cartway across the east end of James Pemberton's lot into Chesnut-street.

One third part of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in four months, when a good title will be made to the purchaser. CHARLES JERVIS, Attorney to the Administratrix.

Also, to be Sold at Private Sale, or exchanged for Real Property in or near this City, either the Whole or Part of----

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, situate in Harford county, in the state of Maryland, in a very healthy and pleasant part of the country, 20 miles from Baltimore, near the Upper Cross Roads, containing 1552½ acres; it is good wheat land, well watered, and is divided into five Plantations; each accommodated with buildings, orchard and woodland, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made, the whole is fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore and Bellair, the county town, as well as several places of worship and mills, render it very valuable. If sold for cash, credit will be given for part of the purchase money. Apply to CHARLES JERVIS.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A Certain three story brick HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, with a large two story brick Kitchen, situate on the west side of Third-street from Delaware, the third door below Cherry-street, containing in breadth on Third-street 20 feet, and in length or depth 99 feet. For further particulars enquire of Elizabeth Griffith, on the premises, or of WILLIAM POWELL.

Southampton township, Bucks county, July 1, 1789

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Henry Krewson, Esq; by bond, note, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have demands against the estate are desired to bring in their accounts properly proved, for settlement, to JONATHAN HOGELAND, jun } Executors.
SIMON VANARSTDALL, sen. }

Southwark, July 2, 1789.

BROUGHT to the subscriber's office, supposed to be stolen, two coverlids, two great coats, a remnant of striped homespun cotton, one wallet, and a silver watch.

Broke into the meadow of the subscriber, a brown MARE, 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old. ¶

JONATHAN PENROSE.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living at Coventry forge, Chester county, on the night of the 3d instant, (by a certain Patrick Dalton, a wheel-barrow man, who made his escape from his keepers at West-Chester a few days ago) a handsome black HORSE, 15 hands high, has a few saddle marks, trots and canters exceeding well. Said Dalton is a man about 5 feet 6 inches high, and squints a good deal. The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure the horse and thief, or Six Dollars for the horse only, paid by JOHN EVANS.

Coventry Forge, July 4th, 1789. ¶

N. B. It is expected said thief is either gone towards Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a likely Negroe Man, named *Will*, alias *William Brackston*, about 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He took with him two light coloured, one deep blue, and one green broadcloth coats, buff cassimer and black satten breeches, and a silver watch---He writes a good hand, and may have forged a pass. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by ‡ PHILIP GRAYBLE.

Baltimore, June 4, 1789.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the best Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will sell *low* for CASH or *short* CREDIT.

The highest Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-Houſe in this city, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick Houſe and Lot or piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, from the river Delaware, containing in front or breadth on Spruce-ſtreet, 20 feet, and in length or depth in front on Fifth-ſtreet, about 81 feet, bounded on the eaſt by ground of Robert Fleming, on the ſouth by a three feet wide alley, on the weſt by Fifth-ſtreet, and on the north by Spruce-ſtreet aforeſaid.---This is a good ſtand for public buſineſs; ſubject to taken in execution, and to be ſold as late the property of William Peden, late deceaſed, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, one undivided moiety or half part of a two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being on the north ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid; containing in breadth on Cheſtnut-ſtreet 20 feet and 6 inches, including an alley three feet wide, and in length or depth 120 feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the eaſt by ground of Mary Pemberton, on the weſt by other ground of George Plim, deceaſed, on the north by ground of Hannah Letts, on the ſouth by Cheſnut-ſtreet aforeſaid; now in the poſſeſſion of John Wucherer, the owner of the other moiety, and is clear of ground-rent: Taken in execution as the property of George Plim, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain frame meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 40 feet, and in length or depth 120 feet, or thereabouts; bounded northward by a certain 50 feet ſtreet, called Mary-ſtreet, eaſtward with a lot now or late occupied by Jonathan Price, ſouthward and weſtward by land late of Henry Keppele, with the free uſe of the ſaid Mary-ſtreet: taken in execution as late the property of John Krumholtz, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain parcel or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 75 acres; bounded by land late of Jonathan Paſchall, deceaſed, by a run of water, and by the great road leading from Darby towards Philadelphia: Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Peter Grubb, the younger, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Phiadelphia, June 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on Shackamaxon or Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia: one of them lying between Marlborough ſtreet on the eaſt, and another ſtreet or paſſage of 30 feet wide called Crown ſtreet on the weſt, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 174 feet and 3 inches, and in length 202 feet, being bounded on the eaſt by Marlborough ſtreet, on the north by land formerly of Benjamin Fairman, on the weſt by Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, and on the ſouth by Prince ſtreet.---And the other of ſaid lots lying between Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, on the eaſt by land late of Benjamin Shoemaker, deceaſed, containing in breadth, on Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, 174 feet, and on the weſt end thereof 174 feet and ten inches, and in length on the north ſide thereof 175 feet and 3 inches, and on the ſouth ſide thereof 161 feet and 4 inches, being bounded on the eaſt by Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, on the north by land formerly of Benjamin Fairman, deceaſed, and on the ſouth by Prince ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Zacharias Endreſs (Brewer) by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Five Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen, or broke out of the paſture of Mr. Grantham, at Chriſtiana ferry, on the night of the 23d inſtant, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a black mane and tail, a natural trotter, can canter ſlow, has a ſtar and ſmall ſnip, was lately hurt upon the withers with a chair ſaddle, and the hair is not yet grown upon the place. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that his owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM R. SMITH.

Wilmington, June 24, 1789. †

TAKEN up on the ſixth inſt. by the ſubſcriber, near Neiſtown, on Germantown road, two ſtray COWS; the one is a bay red cow, with a white face, and the other a red cow, with a white face and back: They are both old cows. The owner or owners may have them again, on proving their property, and paying charges, by applying to †

DAVID KELTER.

WANTED,

As Apprentices to a Shipwright,

Two or three ſtout hearty country lads, of good parentage, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Suſanna, my wife, hath eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe, and refuſes to return and live with me, and I being apprehenſive that ſhe may contract debts on my credit, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to credit her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. ISAAC DEAVS.

Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county,
July 1ſt, 1789. ‡

Coventry Townſhip, Cheſter County, June 9, 1789.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the eighth day of June inſtant, Two MARES, one a grey, upwards of 14 hands high, has been ſhod all round, with a ſcar on her back, ſuppoſed to be 20 years old. The other a ſorrel, about 13 hands high, without ſhoes, or any appearance of having ever been ſhod. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. § WILLIAM GALLIHER.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable *Thomas M'Kean*, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the ſaid State, the Honorable *William Auguſtus Atlee*, Eſquire, and the Honorable *Jacob Ruſh*, Eſquire, Juſtices of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their Precept, bearing Date the 24th day of April laſt, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 16th Day of July next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners, Eſcheators and Conſtables, within the ſaid City and County, that they be then and there in their own Perſons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do thoſe Things which to their Offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done; alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the Priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the Gaol of the ſaid City and County, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of American Independence. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Receiver-General's Office.

Philadelphia, 18th June, 1789.

PURSUANT to inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council---NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled, "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." will be expoſed to ſale at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on *Saturday*, the 11th day of July next, ELEVEN CITY LOTS, No. 2265 to No. 2275, inclusive, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, and between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets from Delaware: Alſo FOURTEEN OTHER CITY LOTS, No. 2302 to 2315, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, and between Seventh and Eighth ſtreets from Schuylkill; the ſaid lots having been formerly ſold, and the terms of ſale not complied with, are now ordered by the Supreme Executive Council to be re-ſold-----The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of ſaid day.

The purchaſe money will be receivable in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, militia certificates, or depreciation certificates, funded or unfunded, and all intereſt due will be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within thirty days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the purchaſer to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

A plan of the ſaid lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe aforeſaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *R. G.*

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

Eight Dollars Reward.

THE houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Upper-Salford townſhip, Montgomery county, was broke open on Thurſday, the 18th inſtant, between five and ſix o'clock in the afternoon, and the following articles were ſtolen out of it, viz. One ſuperfine lappelled cloth coat of a yellow green colour, with white plated buttons; one deep green cloth coat, plain made, with a mixed reddiſh button; one ſpotted velvet waiſtcoat and breeches, of a yellow ground, with metal buttons; one new large bound hat, with a black ribband round the crown; four new flaxen linen ſhirts; one brown ſpotted bandanoe ſilk and one black ditto handkerchiefs; one ſpotted pocket ditto; one pair white cotton ſtockings; one new pair draw-leg boots, with high heels; one new pair calf-ſkin ſhoes; one new pair large carved ſilver buckles; one razor; one ſheet; four or five rows of pins, and upwards of *Twenty Shillings* in ſilver money. The goods were ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a middle ſized man, who was ſeen without a bundle near the ſubſcriber's houſe the ſame day, and in the evening again with a large bundle on his back, wore a green waiſtcoat, and white trowſers, but now perhaps may change his cloaths. He was ſeen again on Friday evening, near the Trap, towards Schuylkill. Whoever takes up the ſaid thief, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that he is brought to juſtice, and the goods, had again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for the goods, and reaſonable charges, and ſo in proportion.

June 20, 1789. † JACOB SNYDER.

Manor townſhip, June 13, 1789.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Manor townſhip, four miles from Lancaſter, the eleventh of June inſtant, at night, out of the field, a ſorrel horſe, with a white ball on his forehead, his left hind foot is white, he has a white ſpot on the near ſide of his belly, five years old, between fifteen and ſixteen hands high. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HIRSHY.

Cadwalader & David Evans,

At their STORE, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Fifth-ſtreet, have for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LISBON, Teneriffe, and Fayal Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, Weſt India, New England and country rum,
Brandy and Gin,
Anniſeed, Cordial,
Molaſſes, Lamp Oil,
Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate,
Loaf, Lump, and Muſcovado Sugars,
Rice, Raiſins, Shelled Barley,
Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger,
Cinnamon, Cloves,
Nutmegs, Muſtard,
Indigo, Starch,
Soap, Candles,
Snuff, Tobacco,
Powder, Shot,
Bar Lead, Cotton, &c.

ALSO *Oats, Indian Corn and Shorts, by the Buſhel.*

Philadelphia, June 15th, 1789. †5w

Jonathan Mifflin

Has imported in the ſhip Aſia, Capt. Barry, from Canton,

Beſt *Imperial, Hyſon & Souchong* Teas,

BLACK and faſhionable coloured luteſtrings; black, white and ditto ſattins; dark brown and ſilver grey damaſks, of ſmall figures; black paduaſoys; black and coloured ſewing ſilks; Pullicat ſilk romalls; black, cloth coloured and crimſon twilled China ſilk handkerchiefs; and a few ſets of very elegant TEA CHINA, which are now opened for ſale, in Second below Walnut-ſtreet. ‡ June 19, 1789

Tenth of Sixth Month, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of Peter Phipps, in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, a large BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, about 15 years old, trots and paces, and has one white foot. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ PETER PHIPPS.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming-pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow pen-knives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, firſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pumice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

Advertiſment.

A MEETING of the GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held in this City on *the fourth Tueſday in July next*; of which all Perſons concerned are requeſted to take Notice

By Order of the Committee of the ſaid Church
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Sec'ry
of the General Convention.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1789.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1789.

RAN away, on the 14th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named *Caleb Kimble*, about 19 years of age, by trade a biſcuit-baker; had on when he went away, a new jean coattee, corduroy jacket and breeches, almoſt new. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice in any gaol, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have *Four Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, living in Water-ſtreet, near Race ſtreet.

N. B. All perſons are hereby forwarned from harbouring ſaid apprentice, as they will anſwer for his and their conduct.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED, *and Sold by*

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

1. A Hiſtory of the late Siege of Gibraltar, with a deſcription and account of that garriſon. By a Captain in the late 72d regiment. The fourth edition, with a copious table of contents. *Price*, bound, 6*s*.

*** The above hiſtory of the ſiege of Gibraltar has been compiled from obſervations, daily noted down upon the ſpot; aſſiſted by the information and remarks of ſeveral reſpectable characters, who alſo were eye-witneſſes of the tranſactions therein recorded. It muſt be remembered, that the hiſtory of this ſiege is not that of a *month*, or of a *year*, but that it embraces a period of near FOUR YEARS, exhibiting a ſeries of operations perhaps unparalelled.

2. The Beauties of Sterne; including all the pathetic tales, and moſt diſtinguiſhed obſervations on life. The 10th edition, with conſiderable additions. *Price* 4*s*2.---Nine large editions of the Beauties of Sterne have now paſſed the preſs, which, in ſo ſhort a time, is a ſtriking teſt of its ſuperior excellence over every other ſelection of proſe beauties extant. Two pleaſing Epitaphs from the Annual Regiſter are introduced into *this* edition, which, with the pieces prefixed to the former editions, are the beſt poetic productions that have yet appeared in praiſe of this favorite author.

3. Elſa, or the Deluſions of the Heart; a tale founded on facts. To which are added, Henry and Emma, a poem, by M. Prior, Eſquire: alſo the Deſerted Village, a poem, by O. Goldſmith, Eſquire. *Price*, ſewed, 2*s*6.

4. The Apollo; being a collection of ſuch Engliſh Songs as are moſt eminent for poetical merit. To which is added, a table of firſt lines, with the authors names annexed. *Price*, ſewed, 2*s*6.

5. The Life of Baron Frederick Trenk.---Tranſlated from the German by Thomas Holcroft. *Price*, bound, 8*s*4.

†‡† Subſcriptions received by ſaid SPOTSWOOD for the *Columbian Magazine*, *American Muſeum*, and *Maſſachuſetts Magazine*, and forwarded as ſoon as publiſhed to any part of the United States.

The Subſcriber offers for SALE,

The two following Tracts of Land,

THE one containing 130 acres, ſituate on Perkioming creek, at the diſtance of two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Detwieler, Henry Detwieler and others, in the county of Montgomery. This tract is compoſed of 20 acres of the beſt bottom meadow, 30 acres of clear upland, and the reſidue woodland of the firſt quality, in point of timber as well as ſoil.

The other tract contains about 23 acres, and is wholly woodland, about one mile from the Trap, in the ſame county, and by ſome judges is allowed to be of a good quality.

Both the tracts are well watered, and are certainly valuable. They lie within 26 miles of the city, in a beautiful and well cultivated country.

Mr. Henry Boyer, inn-keeper, at the Trap, will ſhew the lands to any perſons who may incline to purchaſe.

The terms of ſale will be reaſonable, and may be known by applying to Colonel Thomas Craig, at Norris-town, Montgomery county, who is fully authoriſed to diſpoſe of the premiſes, or Mr. George Weſcott, merchant, Philadelphia.

A good and complete title, in fee ſimple, will be given to the purchaſers, by THOMAS HARTLEY.

March 17, 1789.

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